or at branch offices till 9 P. M.

be left at main office till midnight

## LEGITIME, OF HAYTI,

Is Interviewed in His Palace by an American Correspondent and Declares

HE IS LEGALLY PRESIDENT.

Laughs at the Charge of Murdering General Thelemaque.

President Legitime Talks Freely-Claims He Was Elected by a Legal Majority-General Thelemaque Himself to Blame for Being Killed-He Denies Hayti Opened to American Commerce-Believes There is Money in it-He Will Endeavor to Conquer all Disturbances in the Country-He Wants Pence.

A DISPATCH correspondent has visited President Legitime in his Palace at Portau-Prince, and for the first time Americans are enabled to get some idea of the position of affairs in Hayti. Legitime speaks guardedly, yet candidly, and insists that he is simply endeavoring to maintain his rights as the legally elected President of Bayti. He leaves the settlement of the Haytien Republic affair to the American courts. The midshipmites who went down on the Galena and Yantic were spoiling for a fight, and this morning's advices seem to show that they came very near to having one.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PORT-AU-PRINCE, December 30; BY TEL-EGRAPH FROM FLORENCE, S. C., January 7.-Before his inauguration as President on December 16, Legitime, who then merely called himself the "Chief of the Executive sensibilities of the Haytians by occupying the National Palace. He lived, instead, in his private villa in Port-au-Prince. Since his insuguration. Legitime, his wife and his six children have all moved into the palace and there Legitime now holds his

The palace is a brick and wooden building erected by Solomon. It is a creat square affair with projecting corners and angles, with a variety of kinds of roof and a multitude of all sorts of porches and verandas. It stands in the middle of a beautiful garden of tropical plants and trees and flowers, which covers many acres and is surrounded by a high iron fence on the top of a wall. A Reporter at the Polace

At the gate of the court yard a reporter presented himself yesterday morning. A score of soldiers at the guard house inside the gate looked lazily at the reporter, but offered no opposition to his passage, though if the reporter had been a Haytian and unrecognized he would have been halted with recognized he would have been halted with give up the American a bayonet at his breast. Legitime keeps a that there would be a body guard of seven hundred picked soldiers around him constantly and is in fear of assassination all the while. At the main door of the palace there was another guard of soldiers and several Generals. The reporter passed in upon a wide portico, the projecting roof of which was supported by big wooden pillars. The space formed a sort of outer ante-room, in which were gathered, besides soldiers and Generals, forty or fifty people, who wanted to see the President on all sorts of business.

Legitime Interviewed. The reporter gave his card to a General, who handed it to another General who disappeared and shortly afterward returned.

asking the reporter to follow. The President of Hayti is as black as the see of spades. He is a tall, finely formed man about 45 years old. His face is covered with a heavy black beard and mustache His manners are those of a refined and courteous gentleman. He received the reporter in the upstairs ante-chamber, shook hands with him cordially, and immediately

power, of its great extent of territory, its marvelous resources and of the intelligence wanted to haul down to the wharf some and grand and free institutions of its people. I am glad to see you because of the opportunity it gives me to directly express to the commercial interests of the United States, what I know to be the truth, that they will find great profit in dealing with Hayti; they will find great profit, and though our affairs are a little bit disturbed at present, there never has been a time when foreign commercial interests did not find security.

Legitime Wants Pence. "Hayti is the finest island in the West Indies, the most fertile and the most productive. It is my hope to bring peace to this country, to develop its resources so long unused and shamefully neglected, to extend our trade with foreign nations, to better our finances, to make Hayti prosperous and happy. I believe this can be done. It is only with the hope of doing this that I consented to take the Presidency, an office for which in itself I have no ambition, and which brings with it cares, and trials, and danger. I am aware of all that Hayti hasto contend with, but I am firmly of the opinion

The President spoke with great solemnity,

not to say pathos. Legitime's Deninis. After a pause be continued: "The North opposes me for two reasons. First, they claim that I have not been duly elected, and second, they say that I assassinated General Thelamaque and that they must have revenge. As to their claim I can safely say that I have a majority of all the delegates to the constituent assembly in my favor. The votes of the North were state of revolution. But even if these had the majority. The charge that the dele gates to the Constituent Assembly, who were on the Haytien Republic when the to come on shore and make a quorum of the Constituent Assembly, is untrue. came on shore of their own free will. They

sinated Thelemaque, we don't assassinate people in Hayti. But if we did do this, an opposite faction could hardly assassinate a General at the head of his army. General Thelemaque was killed accidentally, while standing on the steps of his own house by a stray bullet out of the midst of a riot which the coming of himself and his soldiers here in the time of a peaceful election precipitated. To charge me with causing his death is absurb."

"Mr. President," said the reporter, "what will be done in the cases of the residents of the city who were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being in sympathy with Hippo-lyte and of trying to start a movement in

this favor here?"

The face of the President became very grave. "I cannot say," he answered. "It was necessary for me to cause their arrest as a war measure. Myfriends and counselors tell me that in the past I have been too lenient, and that it was absolutely necessary for me to stop the machinations of these secret enemies of the Republic here in Port-INVITES AMERICANS TO HAYTI, au-Prince. I hope that the simple arrest and confinement of these men will serve this end, if not, it may be necessary to

make some severe examples.
'I believe that the Northern rebellion will be over in a little time. The people of the island are with the established Government, and they would never submit to domination by Hippolyte and his lieu-tenants. The Northerners have neither ships, arms nor money, and but few men. They cannot hold out long. Then will come

peace, order and prosperity. Friendly to the United States. 'Has the affair of the Haytien Republic rendered any the less friendly the feeling in Hayti toward the United States?" asked the

"Not the slightest," answered Legitime, with a pleasant smile. "The affair of the Haytien Republic is now, or ought to be, in the hands of the American courts, and whatever the decision is I will abide by it. To show how friendly I am to the United States I am desirous of appointing as Haytian Consul at New York an American, and I hope to get some representative of the Atlas Steamship Company of the At ship Company there to serve us in that capacity. We felt it our duty to remove Mr. Bassett, our former Consul, because he was not faithful to our interests, particularly allowing the Saginaw to escape from the port of New York laden with arms and ammunition for the Northern rebels. General Contreras will not be appointed Consul at New York. His position there now is simply that of an attache of legation."

Saluting the American Flag. The great expedition of the American war ships to Hayti is ended. That much troubled and troubling vessel, the Haytien Republic, has been surrendered; the Hay-tians have hoisted the American flag from Fort Alexander, overlooking Port-au-Prince, Power," was very careful not to offend the and saluted it with 20 guns; the Galena, the sangibilities of the Haytians by occupying flurship of Admiral Luce, has hoisted the Haytian flag from her fore royal truck and saluted it with 21 guns, too. The American officers have been feasted and toasted at President Legitime's palace, and President Legitime and his Ministers have been toasted and feasted on board the Galena. Admiral Luce, commanding the American fleet, this morning ordere the Galena to make ready to go to sea next Monday, December 31. The Galena will have in tow the surrendered American ship. The Galena will go either to Kingston, Jamaica or to Santiago de Cuba, and there, in neutral waters, the Haytien Republic will be turned over to the representative of her owners, Mr. B. C. Moore, of Boston. The officers of the American war ships are very general feeling of regret among both officers and crew of the war vessels that they did not get a brush with the Haytians.

Wanted a Fight.

"Oh, I just wish we could land with the boys and clean the fellows out," said a young middy from the Galena on the wharf at Port-au-Prince, where he was in command of the Galena's steam launch, to a reporter. Yesterday officers and crew fully ex-pected that the Haytians would refuse to consequence. They expected that they would get a chance to try their would get a chance to try their guns on the town, just as old Admiral Hornby, of the British navy, easily availed himself of the opportunity offered to practice improved modern methods of warfare at the embardment of Alexandria a few years

ficers and the seamen and marines were drilled constantly in clearing the ship for action, and in all sorts of the exercises which a war vessel and its crew might be supposed to make in the presence of a bold and determined foe. Admiral Luce would frequently turn out at midnight and order Captain Summer, of the Galena, to order the quartermaster to order the drummer to beat to general quarters. In a very short time, indeed, the decks were cleared, he big guns unshipped and trained on an imaginery enemy, and officers and men were at their posts, with Admiral Luce in full uniform on the poop deck.

No Fight-Great Excitement. gave up the Haytien Republic, the Galena expressed delight at an opportunity to talk with an accredited newspaper man.

"I have never been in the United States," he said, "but I know of its wealth and continued in the united States," he said, "but I know of its wealth and continued in the layer aground on the way out, and having to be hauled off by a Haytian tug, but the people in Port-an-Prince, especially the French residents, were very much excited. Some of the French men cannon and fire into the American ships on general principles. Upon consideration this was thought to be not the best plan. The French Minister, Count de Lesmais-sous, who is virtually one of President Legitime's own Ministers, was particularly wrought up, and he sent a courier post haste to the Admiral commanding the fleet at Martinique, asking that the fleet be dispatched to Port-au-Prince instantly. The

fleet has not yet put in an appearance.

President Legitime and his ministers. while courteous enough to Admiral Luce and Mr. Thompson, the American Minister, said that they regarded the coming of the American fleet as an unnecessary display of force. The simple demand of Secretary Bayard, they said, that the ship be given up, would have been entirely sufficient.

Absurd to Think of Fighting. Said M. Margrone, the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a reporter: "It is absurd to say that we would think of foreibly resisting such a power as the United States. We would not think of it even if that there is a great future possible for her, and part of this at least it is my aim to re-fully established, and we can't engage in a foreign war—a war with a great power.

We have given the Haytien Republic up under protest, and reserving what legal rights we may have in the American courts. Mr. Preston, our Minister to the United States, will employ a lawyer in New York, and, relying upon the justice and fair play of the operations of American law, we propose to test the question whether we were justified or not in question whether we were justified or not in seizing the American ship. We have admost an exact precedent in the case of a steamship which left Philadelphia some years ago, in the time of a revolution here when Salomon was President of Hayti. A Haytian man-of-war seized the vessel, as it was found the latter had contraband goods aboard President Salomon at once

ent the vessel back to America and libelled her in the American courts. Decided in Favor of Hayti.

subjected to a fine. Now, it is foolish to say that Captain Compton, of the Haytien Republic, did not know that St. Mare was blockaded, or did not know that he had contraband of war on board. The Haytien Republic had been going around the coast from place to place, carrying rebels and arms and ammunition, endeavoring to stir up diosatisfection in places which were not disaffected, and investigation to be disaffected. and increasing the disaffection in place which were. She came out of St. Marc's in which were. She came out of St. Marc's in broad daylight, thinking that because she carried the American flag she would not be molested. She was arrested and seized, and rightfully so. She was in the business of running the blockade for money, and she was stopped. I believe that the American people who had an experience with English blockade runners themselves in the Civil Wer will ners themselves in the Civil War, will realize the position of Hayti struggling for a black republic, and give us justice and our rights according to the laws of nations."

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS. Story Told by the Cantain of the Steam

ship Alert. (SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, January 7 .- The Carolina Millerand the Alert, the two steamships which ran the blockade of North Haytian ports recently docked this morning. Capt. Kanitz said that he hailed the Galena, which was passing, and asked:
"Do you think it possible to go into Gonaive

Admiral Luce replied: "I can give you Captain Kanitz threupon ran into port De Paix to see if the coast was clear of gunboats, and finding everything lovely, steamed into Gonaives. Others aboard the Alert said that the intelligence of the coast was clear of gunboats, and finding everything lovely, steamed into Gonaives. habitants of Gonaives were starving, and erowded upon the dock when the Alert arrived. There were priests in the throng, and the next day there was a thanksgiving service in the cathedral for the arrival of food. The cargo was sold at a

Legitime's army was only six miles back of the town at the time. The Toussaint Ouverture, Legitime's gunboat, had been there two days before and she had bombarded the town after her fashion, from a distance too great for her guns. Only one shot reached the town and that went through the roof of the custom house.

A LIBERAL MAYOR.

He Recommends That the Saloons of Syra cuse be Open After Church Time on Sunday, Considering It No Harm to Drink

on That Day. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 SYRACUSE, January 7 .- For many years, inder all stripes of municipal administration, the saloons in this city have been open all day on Sunday with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Police Department and the Board of Excise. The only requirement being that the door should be kept closed so as not to disclose what was going on inside. On December 10 Mayor Kirk, who was elected by the Democrats in February, 1888, for a term of two years, addressed a very peculiar letter to the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he said:

"Being of a liberal mind myself, I believe that after a person on Sunday has attended church, especially among our German citizens, that it is no harm to take his wife or a friend for a walk, if it is a pleasant afternoon, and they should become thirsty, to sit down quietly and have a glass of beer or other cooling refreshment. I believe it is the only day that laboring men can have for they only day that laboring men can have for more story. Now I think it will be well for the same than a solution of them are Anarchista, and that those who are not have a solution of the same than and that these recreation. Now I think it will be well for our citizens who are in the liquor business and for the community at large, that during moraing services in our churches every drinking place in our city should be closed. I realize the fact that the excise laws will not allow the sale of liquor on Sunday, and I do not propose to have you issue an order that aside from the hours between 9 and 1. our citizens who are in the liquor business I realize the fact that the excise laws will not allow the sale of liquor on Sunday, and I do not propose to have you issue an order that aside from the hours between 9 and 1, they may keep the places open, but I see no harm before 9 or after 1 that their places be kept open for a quiet business, their front doors closed, curtains drawn, no billiard or pool playing allowed, and no crowd congre The pastors of all the Protestant churches

have united in a protest against the Mayor's A PHILOSOPHICAL HUSBAND.

He Cooly Lets-Another Man Take Away His Wife and Farniture.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISON, N. J., January 7 .- August Kartoff, of this city, is probably the most philosophical man who has been introduced to the public in a year. He recently got out of employment, and his wife, after frequent quarrels with him, left home with a good looking young German named Wessel. Kartoff found this out on Saturand to-day a constable caught Wessel as h was about to remove the furniture. Wessel was arrested and taken to the police station, where Kartoff appeared against him.

An interpreter named Schweikert was secured and the difficulty was explained to

the justice.
On hearing that Wessel was a molder, earning \$1 a day, Kartoff said that inasmuch as he was unable to take care of Mrs. Kartoff, Wessel might have her. All he asked was that Wessel her. All he asked was that Wessel should sign a document acknowledging that he had carried off Mrs. Kartoff. This Wessel agreed to do, and the paper was drawn up by the interpreter. Then the ques-tion arose about the furniture, and Kartoff said: "Oh, let them have that, too. It's of no use to me now." There be-ing no formal charge against Wessel he was permitted to depart, and it is presumed that he joined Mrs. Kartoff in New York City.

DIVORCED WITHOUT KNOWING IT. Mrs. Forbes Says She Did Not Know Her

Alleged Lawyer. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 7 .- Applica tion has been made by Justice Dykmann, of the Supreme Court of this city, on behalf our country could present a united front in war, which it cannot, unfortunately, now do. We of the South are trying to maintain against the northern 1882, by Dr. Brainard F. Forbes. The judgment was given on the report of Lawyer C. C. Brady, the referee, who is now dead. It is alleged that no papers had been served on Mrs. Forbes, and that she took no part in the proceedings, although a lawyer, of whom she knew nothing, appeared before the referee to defend her. It is also claimed that the evidence on which the referee based his report was false. Decision was reserved. Dr. Forbes is practicing medicine in Utica. He has been married twice since his divorce. This is alleged to be one of the fraudulent divorce cases which astonished Brooklyn a couple of years ago. Nothing seems to be known about the alleged lawyer who appeared for Mrs. Forbes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, January 7 .- Senato Schnatterly is here and will soon introduce a bill for the establishment of a mining When the courts came to examine the matter they decided the case in favor of Hayti. The cargo was not allowed to be sent to Hayti, and the vessel, I think, was for other responsibilities in the mines. ANARCHISTS ON TOP.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JANUARY

Sensational Scenes in the Injunction Case of the Arbeiter Bund.

THE JUDGE SIDES WITH THE REDS, And a Fierce War of Words With the City

Counsel Ensues.

PREE SPEECH MUST BE MAINTAINED. His Honor Intimates That the Police are Becoming

Autocrata.

The application of the Arbeiter Bund for an injunction against the Chicago police was heard yesterday. Judge Tuley evidently favored the application. His position was hotly attacked by the corporation counsel. The Judge asserted that the right of free speech and assembly must be preserved. Court adjourned without a formaldecision.

CHICAGO, January 7 .- A sensational scene this afternoon wound up the argu-ments before Judge Murray F. Tuley, regarding the application of certain Anarchists for the injunction to prevent the police from breaking up the public meetings of the socalled Arbeiter Bund. The two figures in the spectacle were Judge Tuley, who is one of the most prominent Chancellors in the West, and Clarence Knight, a young lawyer representing the police as assistan

The excitement began with some de cidedly warm language indulged in by Mr. Kuight. Judge Tuley had been asking some questions that seemed to indicate that he rather favored giving the Arbeiter Bund a chance.

"Suppose," said the Judge, "that an extreme partisan institution like the Andrew Jackson League should meet in this city, declaring that they were meeting to discuss free trade, and the police should presume that they were going to teach doctrines sub-versive to the Government, and do you mean to contend that a court could not interfere against such an unwarranted presumption? A RUNNING DIALOGUE.

"Discussing free trade is not contrary to to law," declared Mr. Knight.
"But suppose the police say the Andrew Jackson League is going to teach treason?" persisted the Court.
"Then the police would be liable for damages if the Afidrew Jackson Leaguers were arrested. But I will put a hypothetical east to Your Honor. Suppose 200 honce cal case to Your Honor. Suppose 200 bunco steerers started to hold a meeting to discuss

the best plan of holding up grangers? Haven't the police the right to stop "But," said the Court, "suppose they say "But," said the Court, "suppose they say they are going to talk politics?"

"That is not the case here. The Arbeiter Bund may say that it is going to talk about the condition of wages, but the police say not. The police don't say this on information and belief. They make a positive assertion that these men are plotting against the government. If that is so they are criminals. The police don't say they believe or that they presume. They say it as a fact

or that they presume. They say it as a fact that these Arbeiter Bund people are Ancome in from other societies, and that these a hard question hard to answer.

AUTOCRATIC POLICE. Judge Tuley then said: "I have been very close to the city government in the past. I was four years corporation counsel. I know as well as anybody that a tight reign must be held on violence, and that disorder must be held with an iron hand, but I knowfully as well that the police must not be allowed to overstep the limits of reason and of law. The police are prone to grow in the belief that they are not guardians of the public peace, but autocrats, and that their power is unlimited."

At this Mr. Knight, who had been chafing under the questions of the court like a colt who feels the bridle for the first time, grew nettled. He arose from his chair and approaching the railing in front of the Judge, delivered himself of a speech that grow hotter with every word. He said: "That may or it may not be true, but it the police do as Your Honor thinks they might lo-if they exceed the bonds of the law, or get outside the limits of reason or of their authority—they are answerable to the Criminal Court, and to the Courts of Comcriminal Court, and to the Courts of Common Law—the former in criminal proceedings and the latter for damages. But there is this point, Your Honor must consider. You are falling into the same rut that the master tumbled into. You are, in effect, saying, 'I believe what these Anarchists say when they aver that they are assembling for peaceable purposes, and I do not believe what the police say when I do not believe what the police say when the police aver they are meeting for unlawful purposes.' More important to the peo-ple of this State and city than interference with the meetings of a few rabid Anarchists is the principle that no court shall interfere with executive administration of affairs by

the city government, for not many years hence it may be that some Cordoza will arise, and, when he outrages justice and right, declare that Judge Murray T. Tuley set the precedent.' A PASSIONATE DECLARATION. Knight's voice was hoarse with passion as he said: "In this matter the executive says 'I believe these men are criminals doing or seeking to do as did Spies and Parsons, who now rest in Waldheim.' Believing this, the Mayor puts up the bars

against these men as so many rattlesnakes, who prevent millions of dollars from com-ing to this city in the way of capital. The Mayor has adopted the course of not wait-ing until blood is spilled, as was done under the Harrison administration, but of suppressing the anarchistic plots in their bud. You dare not, unless you usurp the powers of the executive, grant this injunction. You will not say, 'I as chancellor let these rattle-snakes hatch their eggs of devilish anarchy.' It makes a patriot's blood boil, that these criminals from foreign soil should have the impudence to first plot to destroy the law, and then seek its protection. I believe Your Honor has too much respect for de-cency, good order and the dignity of the injunction.

Mr. Knight here abruptly ceased. Judge Tuley had listened to the speech of the lawyer calmly and quietly, though several times the color came and went in his face. When Knight had finished the Judge spoke deliberately, but with some trace of feeling, as follows:

SAT UPON BY THE JUDGE. "The remarks of counsel are too intemperate for a legal argument. They are more fitted for the political rostrum. Public opinion never has and nover will determine the law as laid down from the bench. I am here to interpret the law, and if it is the law it does not matter what public opinion says. If people come to this country the

veriest criminals Europe or any other country ever produced, and whether they are foreigners or natives, they have equal rights in protection from imposition and in the protection which the law affords. The Russell Harrison Goes to Nebraska to

protection which the law affords. The law recognizes neither foreigner nor native. There is no danger that this cours will exceed its jurisdiction. It may be that it is much more important that free speech and the right of peaceful assembly shall not be trampled in the dust than that the police force should be perpetuated in a power which appears to be extreme and autocratic. Let the court stand adjourned until to-morrow morning," and the Judge with dignity stepped from the bench into his private room.

The crowd of spectators sat apparently dazed for a moment. Mr. Knight was the first to make a move. "I'm not afraid to tell the truth," said he, as he walked out of the smothering atmosphere of the court-RUMOR SENDS HIM ON A MISSION.

1889.

8.

of the smothering atmosphere of the court-room and was made the object of many a hearty handshake.

CLOSE VOTE

'In the West Virginia Legislature-Both Republicans and Democrats on the Auxlous Sent-One Member too Ill to Attend.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, )

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 7 .-Nearly all the members of the Senate and House ar jow here or will arrive to-night, but as yet no one seems to have any knowledge as to how the two bodies will be organized. Senator Kenna is here and has been in his room all day in close consultation with his friends, but if any plan of action has been agreed upon it has been kept profoundly secret, however, it is admitted by all that the contest for the United States Senatorship will be very warm. Hon D. B. Lucas, of Charleston, the leader of the kicking element in the last House, who succeeded in defeating Senator Camden for re-election, arrived to-day. He was defeated for re-election to the House by the Kenna faction of his county, and it is supposed that his object is to get even for past injuries. His knife is sharp, and is quite likely to be felt before the session is

The Democratic majority on joint ballot sone in case Senator Carr votes with the Republicans, and the uncertainty about this, coupled with the fact that one or the other members of the House who have heretofore been counted with the Democrats are now considered doubtful, keeps both sides on the anxious bench. It is reported that a Republican member is dangerously ill, and will be unable to attend the opening ession, but as he resides in one of the back counties outside of telegraphic communica-tion it cannot yet be ascertained whether this is true. One vote is a valuable con-sideration on either side at the present

THE SMALLPOX IN SYRACUSE. Criminal Negligence is Proven, it Must be Called Manslaughter.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH) SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 7.—The 3-year-old son of James S. Colborne died of smallpox, this morning. Mrs. Colborne is not expected to live. It was the Colborne house in which Lawrence Buck, the smallpox patient who escaped from the pesthouse while his guard was drunk and asleep, was received and sheltered and furnished with clothes, he having been almost naked. Buck died from the exposure a few days afterward. Justice Vann, in charging the grand jury to-day, directed them to investigate this case. He related the alleged "It is he low that if the death of a human being is caused by the culpable negligence of another person, that person is guilty of manslaughter. It will be your duty to investigate this matter carefully. What you are called upon to investigate is the charge that this attendant was guilty of culpable negligence, and that his negligence resulted in the death of a human being."

The Justice also remarked generally on the duty of all citizens to obey the orders of the Board of Health. There have been no new cases of smallpox in the last 48 hours, and it now looks as if the rigorous measures adopted by the Board of Health will hold

THAT LAST REVENUE BILL.

Clerk Taylor Determined the Reflections on . Him Must Cense. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, January 7 .- Reflections have been so freely cast on the message clerk of the house, relative to the revenue bill of 1887, that a number of members of that body have indicated a determination to push a resolution for a thorough investigation into the mysterious loss of that bill. They argue that the honor of the House demands such an inquiry. Although Mr. Taylor was not the most competent on the hill, his integrity is not questioned by any of his acquaintances. He has made affidavit that he delivered the bill in the Senate, and is anxious to repeat the sworn declaration, and believes that an investigation would result in his complete vindication from the charges of gross arelessness which are said to have had their inspiration in the Senate. Representative Wherry, Democratic can-didate for Speaker of the House, is authority for the statement that a new revenue bill will be introduced at this session, containwill be introduced at this session, contain-ing substantially the features of that whose failure to become a law is ascribed by the Governor to the omission of the signature of he presiding officer of the Senate.

LIQUOR PEOPLE AHEAD.

Mercer Favors Saloons, but it is Doubtful it Licenses Will be Granted. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SHARON, PA., January 7 .- After weeks of hard work in soliciting names on petitions and remonstrances for and against license in Mercer county, both sides filed their papers in the Mercer county courts today. The result is a surprise. It shows the liquor people to be in the lead so far as names are concerned by from 100 to 500, and the majority, according to Judge Mehard's ruling, is equivalent to a license for all ap-plicants.

Twenty-one applications in all have been filed with the court. Of the ten from Sharon all but two lead by several hundred names. There are less than 1,100 names on the remonstrances, and from 1,200 to 1,600 on the leading applications. The two lead-ing hotels in Mercer county, the Carver, and Messer House, are lower on the list, and speculation is rife as to whether the Judge will refuse them licenses.

In Greenville the temperance people lead

by a narrow margin, but Sharon and Mercer will probably remain without license Stoneboro and Transfer will probably be left. The Judge will grant or refuse license

LOSING STRENGTH.

Eric Knights of Labor Leaving the Order and Joining Trades Unions. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ERIE, January 7 .- Captain M. H. Butler f Tidioute, one of the regularly appointed

Knights of Labor speakers, addressed an audience to-night at the Mascot rink. Two years ago there were 3,000 anthusias tic Knights of Labor in Eric, and every meeting of the half a dozen assemblies was crowded. To-night not over 70 persons were within the sound of Captain Butler's

Russell Harrison Goes to Nebraska to Visit His Wife, and at Once.

Indianapolis Preachers Drop Their Protest Against the Dance.

THEY CANNOT LET HARRISON REST. A Social Call on the President-Elect is the Next Move They Will Make.

There seems some hope that General Harrison may complete his inaugural address before the 4th of March. He once in awhile gets time now to work at a page or so of it, between political and begging calls. The Indianapolis ministers have about agreed to let the President-elect do as his conscience dictates about balls and the wicked dance. They will call on him in a body, however, and continue to pray for

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 INDIANAPOLIS, January 7. - General Harrison devotes considerable of his spare time to the inaugural address nowadays, and seems very little bothered about the Cabinet. There are excellent reasons for believing that his part of the Cabinet work is nearly done. What may portend a movement in that line is the shipping away of Russell Harrison yesterday to Omaha, although it is given out that the trip is merely a family affair. Mrs. Harrison, Jr., went to visit her parents in Omaha some time before Russell started on his Eastern trip, and this will be the first opportunity that the young man has had to see his wife since then. The appearance of politics in the trip arises from the talk there has been recently as to the probability as to a Nebraska man going into the Cabinet and making room in the Senate for Alvin Saunders, Russell's fatherin-law, and Thurston, the Nebraska railroad lawyer and politician, now in New York, is also spoken of frequently as a Cabinet possibility, but after all, there is little probability that the visit of Russell to the State has any significance politically at

THE MINISTERS ARE MUM. The clergymen of the city held a union meeting this morning, and everyone was expectant of an explosion over the inaugural ball question. Interest in that matter has rather died out here, after the flurry of ten days ago, and the meeting passed without any resolution as to the ball being offered. The pearest approach to it was the remark of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, John C. of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, John C.
New's pastor, in an essay on "InterDenominational Pastoral Relations."
In recommending closer unity among the
pastors he said that there were points upon
which all did agree and as to other points,
mutual lenience should be exercised. "If
one regard an inaugural ball as sinful, a
brother minister who disagrees with him has no right to call him an old fogy. On the other hand, if a brother considers such a ball as not harmful, his opponent has no Referring to this the Rev. Dr. Jenckes suggested that the paragraph be stricken out of the essay beause "It might get into the papers, General Harrison might hear of it, and it might warp his judgment or oerce his conscience.

AN OLD STORY OF JACKSON'S. By way of illustration Dr. Jenckes added story which he ascribed to Andrew Jackson. It was, he said, while Jackson was President and James Buchanan was Minis-ter to Russia, and one day Buchanan called and found the President wearing the old smoking jacket and smoking a cob pipe. Buchanan wanted to present a lady, and suggested that the President should fix himself up a little for the reception. Jackson replied: "Buchanan, I know a man out own business.

est once who made \$1,000 by minding his This set Dr. McLeod's Scotch humor to work, and he revolved a story to illustrate the difference between denominationalism that let its people have opinions of their own as to balls, and sectarianism that would have everybody think one way. "Once there was a man," he said, "that loved his own wife and hated another man's wife. He was a sectarian. Then there was another man who loved all men's wives, but loved his own most of all. He was a de-nominationalist, and I think he was right."

HAD TO DO IT SOME WAY.

The ministers could not separate, however, until they had done something about General Harrison. The Rev. Dr. Edson, a Presbyterian, made a speech suggesting that they should call upon the President-elect in body before he went to Washington. He said that he knew that no man was more deeply conscious than General Harrison himself that his success was due to Almighty God, and he did not think it would be a fair thing for the ministers to allow him to go away to resume responsibilities greater than those borne by any other potentate on earth without being assured of the prayer-ful consideration of the ministers of Indian-

Some of the ministers, who remembered the extra pains that the General had taker during the campaign to prevent any body of elergymen from calling upon him formally, and his remarks that he "Did not propose to be Burchardized if he could help it," suggested that the President-elect had a good deal of work on his hands now, and that he might down the might down the property of the could be the co and that he might deem the visit of the ministers an intrusion. The Rev. Dr. Cleveland, the Methodist, argued against this idea, and it seemed to be generally understood that now the election was over, and danger of premature explosions of min-isterial dynamite was past, the clergymen would be welcome at the Harrison he a committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions to be presented to the Presi-dent-elect on the occasion of the visit. HE HAD PRAYED FOR HARRISON,

The Rev. Mr. Darling, of the Methodist Protestant Church, a body distinct from the ordinary Methodist Church, exclaimed that he had prayed hard for Harrison's election, and had predicted it all through the campaign, and asked as an especial favor that he be added to the committee. His plea was granted. The resolutions will be pre-sented to the ministers at their meeting on the first Monday in February, and if adopted, will probably be taken up to the

President's house right away.

Captain William M. Meredith, the Chicaptain william at. alcredits, the Chicago candidate for Public Printer, is taking the ground from under the feet of Colonel W. B. Holloway, the Indianapolis candidate, in a most unkind way. Captain Meredith has petitions in his behalf circulating about Indianapolis, and, it is said, getting numerous signatures to them. If it would do any good, Colonel Holloway would go up to Chicago and get petitions there by the ream, but they wouldn't count much. He knows it, so he contents himself by sitting around chewing gum and saying swear words under his breath. General Harrison to-day notified the com-

mittee in charge of the Governor's inaugura-tion that he and Mrs. Harrison would be present at the ball next Monday night.

ON RAILROAD LAW.

Federal Judge Reverses a Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commis The Latter's Rulings Are Not Final.

LOUISVILLE, January 7 .- In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Jackson handed down his opinion in the case of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company versus the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Some months ago the bridge company obtained a decision that the Louisville and Nashville must receive freight from the company at Seventh and Magnolia streets, Louisville, The Louis ville and Nashville refused to comply, and the bridge company asked the United States Circuit Court to enforce compliance. On the law and the facts the Court decided:

First—That the Inter-State Commerce Commission has not final jurisdiction in this case and that this court had jurisdiction.

Second—That this court has not merely to enforce the judgment of the commission, but was to decide the case as if it were a new pro-

ceeding.

Third—The petitioner was not a common carrier under the provisions of the inter-State commerce act. The petitioner is only a transfer agent as there is no freight agent at Magnolia avenue. The court confirms the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Schoonmaker as to this question. The toils that a bridge collects are not a charge for transporting freight. The bridge company does transfer some cars, but for this it is only a switchman or transfer agent. The exchange at Magnolia avenue

for this it is only a switchman or transfer agent. The exchange at Magnolia avenue would benefit the bridge company and injure the respondent. It would give the petitioner an undue advantage over other roads if its claim were enforced, and would be to discriminate in its favor.

The fourth point of the opinion is that Seventh and Magnolia is not a proper place for the transfer of business, and the petitioner cannot force respondent to receive freight there. The fifth question is practically the same thing. The sixth and last is to the general effect that it is not incumbent on a railroad company to exchange with all other roads for through business. It is on the same terms as those which exist between it and a company with which it has a contract for such exchange of business. The bridge company was granted an appeal to the Supreme Court.

OFFICERS IN NAME ONLY.

United States Marshals Not Responsible for

Acts of Special Deputies. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) INDIANAPOLIS. January 7 .- According to a decision by the three Judges of the Marion county Superior Court, United States Marshal Hawkins cannot be held responsible for the arrest of prominent Indiana Republicans by special deputy marshals on

Many business men and citizens of prominence were taken under arrest to the marshal's office, where they were released. In consequence of such arrests fifteen suits were filed against Marshal Hawkins, on his official bond, for damages, aggregating in amount about \$100,000. Demurrers to the complaints were filed by the attorneys of the defendant, asserting that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction; that the Marshal was not liable, and that the complaint did no testate ffacts sufficient to warrant action. In their decision the Court held that they had jurisdiction; that the Marshal and his sureties are liable upon his bond for any wrongful act done by him or his deputies, but that he is not liable, either in an action holds is of no consequence.

ARTHUR WILL RESIGN.

The Chief Englacer of the Locomotive Brotherhood Will Retire to Private Life. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CLEVELAND, O., January 7 .- It was learned here to-day on good authority that Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will resign his office at the expiration of his present term. The reason is given that the present policy of the Brotherhood, especially as regards the management of the Burlington, is not and has not been in accordance with his

Mr. Arthur is considered a rich man and is not in need of the salary attached to the. office. He lives in a handsome residence on Euclid avenue and owns a good deal of very profitable real estate in the city. It is known that he has contemplated retiring to private life for some years past, and the trouble incidental to the recent strike on the Burlington has hastened this determina-tion. Mr. Arthur is now on his way West to spend several weeks on the Pacific slope. He has been at the head of the Brotherhood for years, and generally regarded as the ablest and most sagacious of the leaders of organized labor.

ROTATION OF ENCAMPMENTS. A Plan Advocated on the Grounds of Econ-

omy in Transportation. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, January 7 .- General Hastings is in favor of the holding of regimental encampments of the National Guard next summer, and it is believed that Governor Beaver and Major General Hartranft entertain similar views. General Hastings believes in rotation relative to the militia encampments, a division encampment one year, brigade the next, and regimental last. The location of regiments can be arranged so as to enable the inspecting officers to com-plete their work in about two weeks. The greatest difficulty to be met is in the Second brigade, whose regiments are distributed

The cost of a regimental encampment is brigade encampment, owing to the dimin-ished expenses for transportation. The cost of transporting the troops to the last divi-sion encampment at Mt. Gretna was about \$34,000, which is probably twice as much as that for a regimental encampment.

SHE IS HELD FOR MURDER. One Colored Woman Causes the Death Another While Drunk.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHAMBERSBURG, January 7 .- Christmas Day Rosa Diggs and Elizabeth Lewis, two married colored women of this place, became involved in a fight, and Rosa hit her opponent on the left temple with a stone, fracturing the skull and creating an abscess in the brain. Last night Mrs. Lewis died and a coroner's jury this evening placed the responsibility on Mrs. Diggs.

The latter was drunk at the time of the occurrence, and had taken offense at Mrs. Lewis, because she had found fault with her backed for walking with a roung colored.

girl. Rosa was close by with her own hus-band.

WHIRLED TO DEATH.

Wille Coffman Canght in a Belt and Killed. and His Brave Little Brother Crippled. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

EFFINGHAM, ILL., January 7 .- Sixyear-old Willie Coffman, while playing about his father's mill to-day was dragged into the machinery by a belt which had caught in his clothing. He was crushed to

John, the 9-year-old brother of the unfortunate lad, ran to the rescue and bravely tugged to release the screaming prisoner. He too was caught in the belting and before help came his hands and wrists were ground to pieces. He may die.

BOLD BRASS EVES. The Pennsylvania Com & Robbed to the Extent of \$1

A REGULAR SYNDICATE OF ROGUES,

With Receivers at Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadel phia.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS ALREADY MADE.

The Operations Conducted by Trained Bands of Juvenile Scampa.

An organization of thieves has been stealing brass from the Pennsylvania Company for a year past. The syndicate has headmarters in Cleveland, with branches in Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The total amount stolen will reach \$100,000. Thirty little boys were engaged in the work at Altoona alone. The leader of the band has been arrested, with a number of his con-

PERCUAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR I ALTOONA, PA., January 7 .- A singular case of systematic theft along the Pennsylvania lines between Cleveland and Philadelphia, developed in a hearing before Judge Rose this afternoon. The case is in the nature of three receiving stations, located at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland, for brass mountings stolen by regular organized bands from the Pennsylvania shops in this city, Harrisburg and elsewhere, the mode of proceedure being to ship stuff in barrels packed in rags.

Moses Singerman, junk dealer of Cleve-land, headed the syndicate and had regu-larly employed agents who accounted for merchandise, buying from boys at 3 cents a pound, Singerman paying 7. Arrests have been wholesale to-day, six being made in this city. The suspicion of crooked work came to light last week, when Detective John Reeves, of Cleveland, uncovered two tons of brass design work in that city and

AMOUNT OF THE THEFTS. Investigation brought to light the fact that the robberies have been going on for a rear past, and an estimate shows that the stealings will amount to a round hundred thousand dollars. The work of the syndi-cate has been so clever and business-like that Singerman and his confederates have grown rich and bold, using Pennsylvania freight stations as headquarters in some cases to carry on operations. This scheme, when laid bare, will explain the Ft. Wayne division express peculations of a year ago, when evidence

peculations of a year ago, when evidence was given that journals were taken off of trains, causing heavy wrecks.

The stories given by the boys are quite romantic. Charles Kelly, a boy of 16, had his gang organized in squads. While one watched, the other made way with the property, breaking it off with picks and levers. Testimony was given that more than 600 pounds of brass were stolen at one time from the company's shops in this city, before the eyes of the employes. JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

Beam and Walters were the agents in Altoona, and will be given a special hear-ing next Thursday. The arrests are William Thomas, Lewis Shope, Ernest Johnston and Charles Kelly. The latter has turned State's evidence. Singerman was held in \$2,500 bail to answer at the January term of the Blair county court.

It is in evidence that the man Walters had 30 little boys engaged at a regular

salary to pilfer the brass, and he paid them 2 and 3 cents a pound for the goods. Some of the boys became so expert as to merit, in his estimation, a transfer to larger centers of operations. J. C. Hutchins, of Cleve-land, appeared for Singerman, and N. J. Nervine for the Pennsylvania Company. The arrests have caused a widespread sensation. Singerman refuses to say a word touching his situation, but acknowledged receiving the stuff.

A STRING ON THE LABOR VOTE.

Claims for Office Made on the Strength of Such Influence. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7 .- Believing that it would be certain to bring recognition of his claims to office, J. B. Wilson, a Democratic candidate for Doorkeeper of the Indiana House of Representatives, several days ago sent to members whose votes he desired a private letter, telling how, through his influence, the labor organizations of the State were brought over to the Democratic party. One of the letters fell into the hands of a Republican, and it was turned over to the Journal for publication. It will appear to-morrow, and it is an interesting contribu-tion to the history of the last campaign in

In this letter Candidate Wilson says that he organized the Labor Day demonstration in Indianapolis, and that his influence enabled him to lead the organizations of workingmen into the Democratic party. He also tells how he gave the campaign managers important aid in securing support for the party from the labor press of the State.

THOUGHT SETTLED FOR GOOD. The McGlynnites Barred Out of Burial in

Catholic Cemeteries.
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 7 .- Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, handed down a deelsion to-day declining to interfere with the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who refused to allow John McGuire to be buried in Calvary Cemetery. McGuire died at a meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society, in the Academy of Music, just before an address by Dr. McGlynn, the excommunicated priest, of whom he was an old parishioner and warm partisan.

Philip McGuire, the son, sued for an injunction restraining the trustees from inter-fering with the burial of the body in the cemetery plot that the McGuire family owns, and also for \$1,000 damages for the refusal of a burial permit. It had been re-fused on the ground that he did not die a Roman Catholic of good standing. The body has been lying in a temporary vault at Greenwood. Counsel for the trustees thinks that the decision settles the whole matter for good.

THE WESTERN STYLE.

Grave Charges Against the Majority of the Legislative Council.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 DENVER, January 7 .- A local paper today received a telegram from Santa Fe, N. M., which goes to show how the Legislature in that Territory is running things. The

message is as follows:

message is as follows:

For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the Republican members of the legislative council are peculiar. Not satisfied with the unjust seating of Mr. Seligman they last night told Mr. Veeder he had better return to Los Vegas, and give his seat to Mr. Prichard. Prichard was badly snowed under in the late election, but takes his seat just the same. The other Democratic member who will not help enact this session will be Alexander Gusdorf, of Taos. The legislative council is now after his scalo. It will be no easy task to bounce him. He has a sworn affidavit which proves that T. B. Catron and M. W. Mills, a prominent lawer of Springer, endeavored to employ him (Hart) to put Gusdorf out of the way, and that they would clear him if it cost them \$10,000. Owing to the prominence of the parties named, this matter has created a profound sensation throughout the entire Territory.